Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 13. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1885. NO. 26.

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The Best is the Cheapest.

Safety! Economy!! Certainty of Good Results!!!

These qualities are of prime importance in the selection of a preparation for the hair. Do not experiment with new remedies which may do harm rather than good; but profit by the experience of others. Buy and use with perfect confidence an article which everybody knows to be good. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER will not disappoint you.

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Sold by all Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

The Weekly Monitor

IS PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...$1.50 per annum, in advance; if not paid within six months, $2.00

Communications solicited on all matters of public interest, to be accompanied with the writers name, which will be held, if so desired, strictly confidential. Anonymous communications go to the waste basket.

H. S. PIPER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Weekly Monitor.

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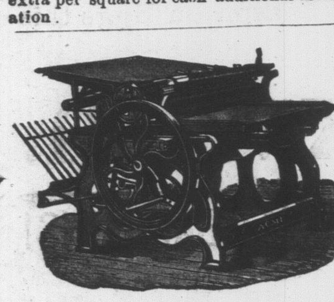

Job Work!

The MONITOR office is fitted out with an Acme Cylinder Power Press and a Universal Job Press and a large assortment of type in both plain and ornamental faces, together with other facilities for doing all descriptions of first-class work. We make a speciality of fine work—either plain, or in colors, and in this line we flatter ourselves we can compete with any office in the Province.

Orders for Posters, Dodgers, Catalogues, Bill-heads, Circulars, Cards of all kinds Pamphlets, etc., etc., will receive prompt attention.

We guarantee satisfaction.

1885. 1885.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.

THE BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works,

ARE prepared to compete with any similar concern in the Province, both in workmanship or price.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS.

—IN—

Marble, Freestone & Granite,

of all descriptions manufactured to order at short notice.

ALSO:

Furniture Tops!

Call and inspect work.

OLDHAM WHITMAN.

Bridgetown, Jan. 12th, 85'

PACKAGE of Comic Pictures and our Big Cataloguefor 3c andthis slip.
A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

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"Probably all of our readers have occasion to use a dictionary every day. In some cases words cannot be correctly spelled; in others, the pronunciation is difficult; while in still other cases the meaning is not understood. This is true, not only of children and of the uneducated, but of many of the more intelligent as well; and every one who attempts to do without Webster's Practical Dictionary attempts to do without one-half of his opportunities for intellectual improvement.

Webster's Practical is an entirely new work by the editors and publishers of Webster's Unabridged and contains more than twice the amount of matter and illustrations ever before offered for the price.

Horse.

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It also embodies several entirely new features which render it pre-eminent to such a degree that for general reference in every household, it will not pay to use even the best of the older works any more than it would pay to journey across the continent in a lumbering old stage-coach while the numerous advantages of a lightning express are available. Those wishing to see sample pages and learn the particulars in regard to these new features before purchasing, should send their address to

S. S. WOOD, Sole Agent,
134½ West.33d St., N. Y.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

No reader of the WEEKLY MONITOR can afford to do without Webster's Practical Dictionary, [illegible] it could not be obtained for less than $10.00 [illegible] would even then be the best book investme[illegible]nt that can be made. And yet we have arra[illegible]nged to offer Webster's Practical, for a limi[illegible]ted time, with the WEEKY MONITOR, at only $2,-10 for both book and paper. This also enables any subscriber to get the book for only 60 cents extra by at once forwarding the same with his renewal for one year in addition to the term already paid for.

2nd.—We also offer Webster's Practical Dictionary, post paid, as a present to any person who shall send $4 50 for THREE subscriptions for the WEEKLY MONITOR one year, or one subscription for THREE years in advance.

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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

Thirty years study and experiment have been given to perfecting the formula for Parsons' Pills, and the universal judgment of the highest medical authorities, scientists, and men of learning, is that our formula is the best yet devised by the brain of man, and should rank with the wonderful discoveries of the world. No family should be without them, for there is no other remedy in the world capable of conferring so much benefit, excepting, possibly Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The information contained in the wrapper around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills; it shows how to avoid and how to cure all manner of diseases, and how to correctly interpret the symptoms thereof. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. A valuable illustrated medical book sent free to all who send their address. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

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—:0:—

BY connection with manufacturers we exhibit fine goods at economical prices, and with vast resources of working department, we make ordered Clothing economically, carefully, promptly, systematically and satisfactorilly.

Heavy All-Wool Homespun Suits to Order, $10
Real Scotch Tweed Suits, - - - 16
Our Latest Specialty Pants Order, - 3.50

JUST TRY OUR.

BEST READY MADE CLOTHING,

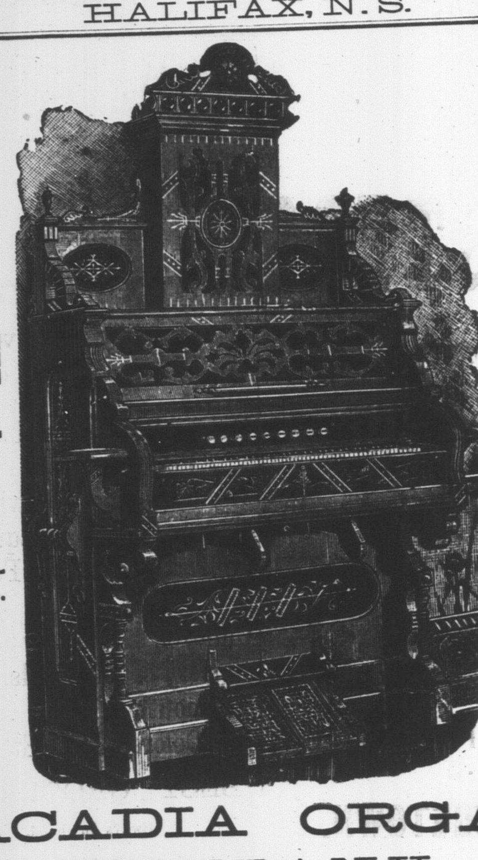
Manufactured by us. If you want any, please look at it, no matter whether you purchase or not. Latest styles. All sizes Men's, Youths', Boys' Juveniles.

Terms of this house, CASH in buying and selling.

Samples of Goods sent to any address on application, with prices per yard, or garments made to order.

CLAYTON & SONS.
HALIFAX, N. S.

Good Workmanship.



Reasonable Prices.

ACADIA ORGAN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST CLASS CHURCH & PARLOR ORGANS,

Warerooms in Reed's Furniture Factory.

BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA.

A. E. SULIS.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of ALFRED STODDART, late of Falkland Ridge, Springfield, Annapolis Co., are hereby notified to render the same duly attested, within three months from this date and all persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to LEMUEL H. STODDART, Admr.

Falkland Ridge, July 29th. 1885. 3m

To Loan.

ON first class Real Estate security, $35,-000. None but first class security will be taken.

J. G. H. PARKER.

Bridgetown, Dec. 23rd '84.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of giving more attention to his

GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE,

has decided to sell his valuable FARM, situated in Beaconsfield, three and a-half miles from Bridgetown, and directly under the North Mountain.

The property comprises about 300 acres of splendid land, 25 or 30 under cultivation, and 200 abounding in valuable Hard and Soft Timber.

There is also between 200 and 300 healthy and bearing Fruit Trees, in Apple, Plum, Pear, &c.

A good House, Barn, and other Outbuildings, together with pure and never-failing water privileges are among the inducements. For full particulars apply to the subscriber.

T. J. EAGLESON.

Bridgetown, Oct. 9, 1883. tf

F. C. HARRIS,

Licensed Auctioneer,

Commission Merchant and Real Estate Agent

Special rates for sales of Real Estate and Farm Stock.

Bridgetown, March 26th, 1884. n50

JOHN S. TOWNSEND & CO.,

FRUIT BROKERS,

110 Cannon Street,

LONDON.

CONSIGNMENTS of apples to their care receive the best attention, and proceeds are remitted immediately after sale.

June, 2nd, 1885. 1y

NOTICE!

The subscriber having met with a heavy loss by fire, will esteem it a favour for all who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.

W. A. CRAIG.

WE SELL

Cordwood,

SPILING, BARK,

R. R. TIES, LUMBER, LATHS,

PRODUCE,

Potatoes, Fish, etc.

Best Prices for all shipments.

Write fully for Quotations.

HATHEWAY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanic Exchanges. jan28ly

MONEY

AT 6 PER CENT.

Can be obtained from the

N. S. P. B Building Society and Savings Fund,

On real Estate Security, payable in Monthly instalments extending over a period of about eleven years.

For particulars apply to

J. M. OWEN,
Agent for County of Annapolis.

Annapolis 27th Feb 1883,y

JOHN Z. BENT,

UNDERTAKER.

Bridgetown N. S., near Presbyterian Church.

Coffins and Caskets, and Coffin trimmings, in all styles, always on hand. All branches of his department of his business will receive the most careful attention. 361yr

J. G. H. PARKER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CONVEXANCER,

and REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Practise in all the Courts. Business promptly attended to.

OFFICE—Fitz Randolph's NEW BUILDING, Bridgetown. 71y

J. M. OWEN,

BARRISTER - AT - LAW,

Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.

United States Consul Agent.

Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—1y

Poetry.

In September.

Mornings frosty grow, and cold,
Brown the grass on hill and wold;
Crows are cawing sharp and clear
Where the rustling corn grows sear;
Mustering flocks of blackbirds call;
Here and there a few leaves fall,
In the meadows larks sing sweet,
Crisps the cricket as our feet—
In September.

Noons are sunny, warm and still;
A golden haze o'erhangs the hill,
Amber sunshine's on the floor
Just within the open door;
Still the crickets call and creak,—
Never found, though long we seek,—
Oft comes faint report of gun;
Busy flies buzz in the sun,—
In September.

Evenings chilly are and damp,
Early lighted is the lamp;
Fire burns, and kittle sings,
Smoke ascends in thin blue rings;
On the rug the children lie;
In the west the soft lights die;
From the elms a robin's song
Rings out sweetly, lingers long,
In September.

Good Bye.

We say it for an hour or for years;
We say it smiling, say it choked with tears;
We say it coldly, say it with a kiss;
And yet we have no other word than this—
Good bye.

We have no dearer word for our hearts friend
For him who journeys to the worlds far end,
And scars our soul with going: thus we say,
As unto him who steps but o'er the way—
Good bye.

Alike to those we love and those we hate,
We say no more in parting. At life's gate,
To him who passes out beyond Earths sight
We cry as to the wanderer for a night—
Good Bye.

The New Dominion Franchise.

A Complete Synopsis of the Act.

The following synopsis of the new Dominion Franchise Act which is to come into operation in all the Provinces is all that is required to enable electors to understand the new qualifications for voters, and the mode of prepairing and revising the first voter's lists. It is prepared by J. D. Edgar, M. P., Ottawa.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE ELECTORAL FRANCHISE.

48 Vic., chap. 40.

(Assented to 20th July, 1885.)

Sec. 1.—Title, 'The Electorial Franchise Act.'

INTERPRETATION.

Sec. 2—'Person' means a male person, including an Indian and excluding a person of Mongolian or Chinese race. 'Farmer's son' means son of an owner and actual occupant of a farm (which must not be less than twenty acres), and includes a grand-son, step-son, or son-in-law. 'Son of an owner of real property' includes grandson, step-son, or son-in-law. 'Actual value,' or 'value' means the then present market value of any real property if sold on the ordinary terms of sale in respect of which any person claims to be qualified, whether as owner, tenant, occupant, a farmer's or other owner's son, as determined by the Revising officer upon the best information in his possession at the time of such revision, provided that the assessment rolls as finally revised for municipal purposes shall be prima facie evidence of the value of such property.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Sec 3.—(1). Twenty-one years of age. (2) British subject by birth or naturalization. (3) Owner of real property of actual value in cities of $300, in towns of $200. Or (4) tenant of real property under lease, in cities or towns, at monthly rental of $2, at a quarterly rental of $6, at half-yearly rental of $12, at annual rental of $20, and in possession for one year next before January 1, 1886 and has bona fide paid one year's rental before final revision, unless rent is an annual one and over $20 of last year's rent shall have accrued and been paid before the final revision; change of tenancy without intermission will not destroy vote if aggregate of tenances would give vote; provided also, where rental not stated on final assessment roll, the fact that property is assessed in cities at $300, in towns at $200, shall be prima facie evidence of tenant's right to be registered as voter. Or, (5) Bona fide occupant of real property in cities of $300 in value, in towns of $200 in value, whether under license or occupation, or agreement to purchase from Crown, a person, a corporation, for one year before 1st January, 1886, and in enjoyment of revenues and profits for his own use, or for the use of his wife. Or, (6) derives an income from his earnings or from some trade, calling, office or profession, or from some investment in Canada of $300 annually for one year next before 1st January, 1886, Or, (7) son of owner of real property; (a), If father living, son must be resident continuously for one year before the 1st of January, 1866, with father, and real property on which father resides and qualifies must be of sufficient value, if equally divided amongst them as co-owners, to qualify them as voters; if property not enough to qualify father and all sons, then only eldest or such of elder sons, as may be able to qualify with father can register; (b), if father dead, and would have been qualified if living, then residence with mother will suffice, and sons may qualify as co-owners upon whole of property, eldest and elder sons having preference in qualification. Occasional absence from home for not more than six months in the year, shall not disqualify owner's son, and (by sec. 8), the time spent by sons as mariners or fishermen, or by students in Canadian institutions of learning, shall be considered as spent at home.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS IN COUNTIES.

Sec. 5.—(1) 21 years of age. (2) British subject. (3) Owner of real property of $150 Or (4) tenant at same rentals as in cities and towns (sec. 3, sub-sec. 4), except that outside of villages rental may be payable in kind or money's worth. Other conditions are similar to cities and towns for tenant's qualification; but where rental not stated on assessment roll, the fact of property being assessed for $150 shall be prima facie evidence of tenant's right to be registered as voter. (5) Bona fide occupant of real property of actual value of $150. Other conditions same as in cities and towns, (see sec. 3, sub-sec. 5. (6) Derives an income of $300, and on same conditions as above in cities and towns, except that 'earnings' may be in money or money's worth. (7) Farmers son. (8) Son of owner, similar to provisions as to son of owner in cities above (sec. 4, sub-sec. 7.) Or, (9) fishermen and owners of real property and boats, nets, fishing gear and tackle, which together are of the value of $150.

APPLICABLE TO ALL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Sec. 5.—Qualifications under sec. 3 to apply to parts of cities and towns added to county, and those under sec. 4 apply to parts of counties added to cities or towns, for electoral purposes.

Sec. 6.—Joint owners, tenants, or occupants, whose interests are of sufficient value, may be each registered as voters.

Sec. 7.—Income voters shall register and vote where they reside at time of registration; other voters where the property qualification is situated, but if property partly in one polling district and partly in another, voter may be registered in either, if both in same electoral district.

Sec. 8.—Time spent by farmer's or owner's sons as mariners or fishermen, or as students in Canadian institutions of learning shall be considered as spent at home.

Sec. 9.—In British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, besides persons entitled under foregoing sections, any person who at passing of this Act is 21 years old, is British subject not otherwise disqualified, is resident in the Province and is entitled to vote by Provincial laws, shall, so long as he continues so entitled, be registered under this Act.

Sec. 10.—After first list of voters hereunder finally revised and forwarded to Clerk of Crown in Chancery, at Ottawa, only persons duly qualified and registered shall be entitled to vote at House of Commons elections; but at elections before then the voters shall be those entitled to vote under present laws.

WHO SHALL NOT VOTE AT ELECTIONS.

Sec. 11.—(a) All Judges; (b) in electoral districts where they act, Revising-officers, returning-officers, election clerks, and agents or employees of candidates, who receive or expect to receive any consideration for so acting; except that returning-officers may vote in case of a tie; (c) Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, Keewatin, and North-west Territories; and any Indian on any reserve, elsewhere in Canada, who is not in possession and occupation of a separate and distinct tract of land in such reserve, and whose improvements on such separate tract are not of the value of at least $150, and who is not of age and a British subject.

WHEN REVISING-OFFICERS MAY NOT BE A CANDIDATE.

Sec. 12.—No Revising-officer, while such, or for 2 years thereafter, may be a candidate for the electoral district for which, or for any part of which, he has been Revising-officer.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Sec. 13.—Governor in Council, within 3 months from 20 July, 1885, and whenever vacancies occur, may appoint "a Revising officer" for each electoral district, to hold office during good behavior, but removable on address of House of Commons, whose duties shall be to prepare, revise and completed voters' lists as hereafter provided.

Sec. 14.—In every Province, except Quebec and British Columbia, Revising-officer shall be either a judge or junior-judge of some county or district court in the Province, or a barrister of at least 5 years' standing; in Quebec either a judge of superior court or advocate, notary of 5 years' standing; in British Columbia, either judge of superior, county, or district court, or barrister of 5 years' standing, or stipendiary magistrate. Provided the same Revising-officer may act for more than one electoral district, or for a portion of any.

FIRST LIST OF VOTERS.

Sec. 15.—Revising-officer, when sworn in, shall obtain certified copies of last revised assessment rolls and voters' list for electoral district, or if no voters' lists, then copies of poll books for last election; and shall proceed with the aid thereof, and of such other information as he can obtain, to ascertain and prepare a separate list of persons entitled to vote under this Act for each municipality, or where electoral district is a municipality a separate list for each township, parish, polling district, or other known division of the electoral district; such list to be arranged alphabetically, in form B given in Act, indicating character of qualification, description of property on which vote is qualified, post-office address, or, in case of farmers' or owners'sons, then the addresses of father or mother, and real property qualified upon, and Revising-officer shall sign such lists. Provided that assessment rolls shall be taken by Revising-officer as prima facie evidence of value, and voters' lists or poll books, as prima facie evidence of qualification to vote.

PUBLICATION OF FIRST LISTS.

Sec. 16.—Revising-officer shall print not less than 200 copies of said lists for whole electoral districts, and after certifying to them shall, on or before 1st of March, 1886, publish list by posting up one copy of each list in each municipal clerk's office in the electoral district to members of House of Commons and to unsuccessful candidates for electoral districts at last election, to sheriff, warden, mayor, aldermen, councillors, clerk of the peace and treasurer, clerk of any county, city, or town, and to the reeve, councillors, mayor, clerk, parish court commissioner and treasurer, or officers corresponding thereto of each township, parish, or village municipality in the electoral district; copy of every list so posted up is open for inspection free of charge during business hours.

Copies of list may be procured by any person on application to Revising-officer, as soon as he can furnish them, at a price proportionably sufficient to cover the price paid for printing, but not to exceed fifty cents for a copy of the lists of voters for any electoral district.

Sec. 17.—Two copies of the part of the list relating to each municipality or parish, &c., shall also be mailed at same time as provided in sec. 16, to each postmaster in municipality, parish, &c., and each postmaster, and every sheriff, warden, or other officer to whom two copies of each of lists are to be mailed under sec. 16, shall forthwith after receiving them post up one in a conspicuous place in his office, there to remain open for inspection until day of preliminary revision. Notice, in form D. of the preliminary revision of lists, shall be added to each of the lists so to be mailed or made public.

PRELIMINARY REVISION.

Sec. 18.—Notice of time and place of preliminary revision, in form D, shall also be given by Revising-officer forthwith after such publication of lists by one insertion in one or more newspaper in electoral district, or if none there then in a neighbouring district.

PLACE OF PRELIMINARY REVISION.

Sec. 19.—Preliminary revision is to be held in such place in electoral district as Revising-officer may deem most convenient, on a day nay not less than four weeks after publication of lists under sections 16 and 17.

A person desiring to add a name to list or otherwise amend it, shall at least one week before day fixed for preliminary revision, deposit with or mail by registered letter to Revising-officer notice, in form E in schedule to Act; in the case of a person desiring to object to any name, notice may be given at any time before the day so fixed; and if the objection be that a name already on the list should be struck off the person objecting shall give notice in writing to the person whose name is objected to within the same time, and in the same form as to the Revising officer, by delivering such notice to the person, or by mailing the same by registered letter to his last known place of address.

NOTE.—There seems to be some confusion in this section; but the safe plan will be to give all notices at least one week before preliminary revision.

Sec. 20.—At preliminary revision Revising-officers shall publicly proceed and correct lists, basing revision as to claims for addition, or amendments, or corrections on the evidence and information before him; but, as to the objections to the insertion of any name, they are to be merely noted on the list opposite named objected to; Revising-officer to attest any addition or change with his initials, and to append to voters' list and sign a list of names of claimants, whose claims he has not admitted.

FORMATION OF POLLING DISTRICTS.

Sec. 21.—When preliminary revision of first lists completed and certified, Revising-officer shall, before 1st May, 1886, by or der under his hand in Form F given in Act, divide electoral districts into polling districts by well-defined boundaries with numbers of voters as nearly equal as may be, but not to exceed 200, except where the voters are very much scattered.

Sec. 22.—Polling districts in each municipalty, &c., shall be numbered with a local designation attached to such number by Revising-officer; except that in Prince Edward Island polling divisions may comprise parts of several townships.

Sec. 23.—Alphabetical lists for each polling district shall be prepared and signed by Revising-officer from first list of voters as preliminarily revised; names objected to shall be noted, and a list shall be appended to it of names of claimants whose claims have not been admitted.

FINAL REVISION OF FIRST LISTS OF VOTERS.

Sec. 24.—A sufficient number of such lists for polling districts are to be printed by Revising-officers, and, before 1st June, 1886, to be published by him as follows:—(a) By posting in three conspicuous places in each polliing district; (b) by delivering copies to any persons applying for same at prices as in section 16, but not to exceed ten cents for a copy of list for each of which lists must be appended a notice (form G) of time and place for final revision. He shall also deliver or transmit by registered letter one copy of every list relating to municipality to each member of Municipal Councils, clerks, and treasurers thereof, and to each postmaster therein, and to sheriff, warden, clerk of the peace, and county judge, one copy of every list relating to electoral district or part within judicial county or district, and to member of House of Commons and unsuccessful candidate ten copies of lists relating to whole electoral district.

Sec. 25.—Notice of final revision shall also be given by R. O. by one insertion in newspaper, if any, in muncipality.

Sec. 26.—Date of final revision shall not be less than five weeks after publication of lists by posting up under sec. 24; and place of final revision shall be in the city, town, township, parish, incorporated village, or other territoral division, which includes the polling district,' and in the electoral districts of Nova Scotia in such places comprising not less than three polling districts as the officer may think most convenient.' Notice of objections or claims previously given at preliminary revision shall surffice for final revision; and other notices may be given two weeks before day of final revision by following the same procedure as is provided in sec. 19 as to objections or amendments on preliminary revision.

Sec. 27.—Open Court shall be held for final revision, and parties making objections or complaints (having given due notice), shall be heard, and any evidence that may be adduced, and Revising-officer shall either affirm or amend lists as to him seems right and proper, attesting changes with his initials.

Sec. 28.—Powers of Revising-officer at all revisions of lists shall be those of a Court of Record, and he can compel attendance of witnesses, examination under oath, and production of papers.

Sec. 29.—When finally revised, Revising officer shall send duplicate of lists certified to Clerk of Crown in Chancery at Ottawa, who shall publish notice thereof in Canada Gazette, and such lists shall hereafter apply to all elections, but if there be an appeal from final revision, special provisions are made to give effect to results of appeal.

Sec. 30.—The Revising-officer and clerk of Crown in Chancery must supply copies of lists at prices as in sec. 16.

Sec 31.—Lists so finally corrected to be valid until corrected on appeal, or superseded by others.

Sec. 32.—The Revising-officer shall furnish Returning-officer with certified copy of lists and descriptions of polling districts.

Future lists and revisions thereof are provided for in sections 33 to 41, inclusive.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 42.—A summons to witness in Form J. shall be issued by R. O. on application of any person supporting or opposing any objection, claim, or proposed amendment to voter's list at any revision, and after payment of Division Court witness fees in Ontario the R. O. may punish witness for not attending.

Sec. 43.—Judge or Revising-officer at any court or sitting may amend, or give leave to amend, any proceedings, or direct notice to be given to other persons, or adjourn hearing of any point, and shall not be bound by strict rules of evidence or forms of procedure, but shall hear and determine all matters in a summary manner, and so as in his judgment to do justice to all parties.

Sec. 44.—Parties to application before judge or R. O may appear by agent, solicitor, or council; and any elector may appear at any sitting of R. O. in his electoral district in person or by agent, in support of or in opposition to any claim, objection, or application, R. O. may award costs of witnesses to or against any party in the case.

APPEAL.

Sec. 49—In any case where Revising officer is not a judge, any complainant, or any person in reference to whom complaint was made, who shall be dissatisfied with decision, may give to R. O. or his clerk on day of decision or within seven days, notice in writing of intention to appeal, stating shortly the decision complained of, and at least one reason for appeal, and shall within the same time, serve copy notice on the party in whose favor decision was given, either personally or by leaving it at his residence or place of business, or by mailing same in registered letter to his last known post office address; and R. O. shall transmit such notice and a copy of his decision to judge appealed to, and shall deliver to appellant or respondent, if required, a certified copy of decision.

HEARING OF APPEALS.

Sec. 50.—Judge shall appoint convenient time, and a place within municipality, parish, &c, where appeal arises, of which notice shall be given to R.O. and parties in such manner as the judge may order; if appellant does not appear in person or by agent, or withdraw appeal, same shall be dismissed; if appellant does not appear, and if neither R. O. nor other party does so, or does not oppose appeal, it shall be maintained, except where appeal is by a person struck off or omitted from lists, in which case satisfactory evidence shall be required of right to be placed on lists, if appeal opposed, judge shall hear and decide upon it summarily, hearing the parties and the legal evidence brought before him respecting the facts in dispute, but without being bound by any technical rules of procedure, and no further appeal shall exist, and judge shall certify to R. O. any alteration required in list. Any elector may appear in person or by agent before judge at any sitting in appeal in electoral district in support of, or in opposition to any appeal.

Sec. 51.—Judge to have same power as R. O. under Sec. 42, as to witnesses.

Sec. 52.—Judge to have same power as R. O. under sec. 44, as to awarding costs of witnesses to either party.

TO WHOM APPEALS SHALL BE MADE.

Sec. 53.—(a) In Ontario to Judge of County Court, in whose County, is situated polling district where appeal arises; (b) in Province of Quebec, to Judge of Superior Court; (c) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, to County Judge; (d) in British Columbia, to County Judge, or, in certain cases to Supreme Court Judge.

OFFICERS.

Sec. 54—R. O. shall appoint a clerk.

Sec. 55.—And bailiff.

Sec. 56.—R O. shall keep a list of all notices under sections 19, 26 and 35, which lists and all notices shall be open to inspection till disposed of.

TIME FOR COMPLETING FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT LISTS.

Sec. 57.—First list of voters shall be finally revised and sent to clerk of Crown and Chancery, (under sec. 29), on or before 1st August, 1886, and subsequent lists before same date in subsequent years.

PERJURY.

Sec. 61.—Every person who, in any oath or affirmation under this Act, wilfully swears or affirms falsely, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

PENALTIES FOR MISCONDUCT.

Sec. 63.—Revising-officers and anyone required to act hereunder, shall forfeit to aggrieved party $500 for any wilful malfeasance or wilful manifeasance or wilful act of commission or omission contrary to this Act, which sum, or any less amount, may be recovered by action for debt.

Sec. 64.—Any Indian agent seeking to induce or compel Indians to register or to vote shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, and become disqualified to hold his office for two years.

Cold vs Warm Climates.

Dio Lewis has spent three years among consumptives seeking restoration in southern California, and has lost faith in warm climatl for invalids. He writes thus to a Northern parish: The inhabitant of the tropics is the son of a rich man. He has no occasion to use his faculties, and they sleep. The inhabitants of the arctic regions is the son of a very poor man, and is compelled to struggle for existence. The inhabitant of the temperate zone is the son of a man who has enough to give his offspring every opportunity on condition of stout and persistent effort. From the bracing northern regions come the great thinkers of two continents.

Give New England the climate of southern California, and she would soon begin to lose her most precious treasures, her patience, prudence, forecast, industry, perseverance, strength and endurance—in brief, her exceptional vitality. Our Summers are hot and exhausting. It is the cold season that gives to the people of the North their characteristic force. Every medical man will assure you that whatever tends to invigorate is good for the consumptive, and whatever tends to enervate is bad for him. It would seem wrong, then to remove a weak person from an invigorating to an enervating climate. This thought, and much observation, led doctors to send their exhausted patients to Winter in Minnesota and like localities. Of late they are divided between warm and cold climates.

I have no doubt that in genuine consumption the northern climate is a good one. I am sure it is better than that of southern Caliiornia. Though if the choice be between life in a stove or furnace heat here, and life in the shade of a pepper tree there, the latter is better. But if the choice is between the sweet air of open grate fires and dressed in abundant flannels, much life out of doors in the saddle in all weathers, if the choice be between these here and a Winter in southern California I urge the patient to remain in New England.

The money required for a journey across the Continent will fit up his sitting-room with open grate and furnish it with wood or coal. The money required to payboard away from home will supply a saddle horse and extra thicknesses of woollen garments for the legs and feet. Commenceing with an hour a day on a walk, the patient will soon spend five or six hours a day in the saddle. His pulse at the beginning, is say 100; within a month it will fall below eighty. Here is a strong impulse toward recovery. Twenty years observation among consumptives in New England, and three years among consumptives seeking restoration in California, confirm those statements. Those who will find fault with a New Hampshire Winter do not need a new climate so much as they need new ideas about pure air and gentle exercise.

Lemons for Malaria.

The newest remedy for malaria is advertised in the drug stores as the Roman cure. It is described as the discovery of a physician in the miasmatic old city of the Cæsars and the pontifs, where malaria is included with every lodging without extra charge in the bill. It consists simply of lemons cut up, peel and all, and boiled, the juice being taken cold on an empty stomach. The pharmacists claim that it has cured cases so stubborn that quinine had no more effect on them than sugar or salt. The method of preparation is so simple that any one can make an experiment who chooses.

The lemon must be cut up in small pieces, rind and pulp, each good-sized lemon being allowed a pint of water. When the water has boiled down to half a pint the medicine is done. It must then be strained through a cloth and but by to cool. It is sour enough to give a marble bust a wry face. The dose is from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to the staying powers of the patient's stomach taken an hour before meals.

Like the hot-water cure, wonderful stories are commencing to float around about the lemon cure, and it bids fair to become very popular. A physician who is a member of and has many patients in the New York Athletic Club, informed the *News* reporter that he had been giving concentrated lemon in malaria cases for nearly a year, and now scarcely ever uses quinine. The new remedy does all the work of quinine without affecting the nerves or the head as quinine certainly does.—*N. Y. News.*

—Advices from British Columbia state that within a few days 16 Chinamen have been discovered in the woods near Dungeness, W. T., by United States officers. A large sail boat was anchored near the spot, and believing that they had smuggled themselves across the sound from British Columbia, these officers seized the boat and arrested the Chinamen. The following day they were placed on board a steamer with a view to being returned to Victoria but on their arrival the authorities there demanded the $50 head money imposed on every Chinaman landing in the Dominion by the Dominion act of Parilament last session. As they were unable to pay this fee, and as the United States officers who accompanied them were not willing to pay it, they were sent back to the United States by the same vessels in which they had come.

—Some persons are hankering after a general-purpose breed of cattle, good for both the dairy and for the butcher. They may hanker in vain. There may be rare animals of this kind, but the two purposes of beef and milk production call for entirely different styles and conditions of cows. Perhaps there could not be a better illustration of this fact than to compare the forms of a fat Hereford cow and a Jersey. Combined tools never work well, and so it will be with the combined beef and dairy animal, which will be a poor, unsatisfactory milker and unprofitable breeder. Do one thing at a time and do it well, is an excellent maxim for a farmer or stock breeder.—*Live Stock.*

—Sir Arthur Bass (of Bass' ale fame) has purchased Chesterfield house, for nearly $1,000,000. In the hands of a famous architect it will be restored to its old time glory, and among the restorations will be the famous mantelpieces which were taken by Lord Chesterfield to Bretly.

THINK OF IT NOW!

Although much is said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be possible that the subject has never seriously claimed your attention. *Think of it now!*

Almost every person has some form of scrofulous poison latent in his veins. When this develops in Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, or Eruptions, or in the form of Rheumatism, or Organic Diseases, the suffering that ensues is terrible. Hence the gratitude of those who discover, as thousands yearly do, that

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system.

As well expect life without air as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.